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**Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations**

# Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

## Note by the Secretary-General

1. The present note provides the working definitions used by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in the preparation of peacekeeping mission budgets that include a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration component mandated by the Security Council. The definitions are as follows:

(a) **Disarmament**. Disarmament is the collection, documentation, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons of combatants and often also of the civilian population. Disarmament also includes the development of responsible arms management programmes.

(b) **Demobilization**. Demobilization is the formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups. The first stage of demobilization may extend from the processing of individual combatants in temporary centres to the massing of troops in camps designated for this purpose (cantonment sites, encampments, assembly areas or barracks). The second stage of demobilization encompasses the support package provided to the demobilized, which is called reinsertion.

(c) **Reinsertion**. Reinsertion is the assistance offered to ex-combatants during demobilization but prior to the longer-term process of reintegration. Reinsertion is a form of transitional assistance to help cover the basic needs of ex-combatants and their families and can include transitional safety allowances, food, clothes, shelter, medical services, short-term education, training, employment and tools. While reintegration is a long-term, continuous social and economic process of development, reinsertion is a short-term material and/or financial assistance to meet immediate needs, and can last up to one year.

(d) **Reintegration**. Reintegration is the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income. Reintegration

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is essentially a social and economic process with an open time frame, primarily taking place in communities at the local level. It is part of the general development of a country and a national responsibility and often necessitates long-term external assistance.

2. These definitions are currently being discussed in the United Nations inter-agency working group on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, with a view to standardizing them, across the United Nations system, in the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards. The following departments of the Secretariat, agencies, funds and programmes are part of the inter-agency working group on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration: Department for Disarmament Affairs, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Department of Political Affairs, Department of Public Information, International Labour Organization, International Organization for Migration, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Population Fund, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Programme and World Health Organization.

3. While the Secretariat may continue to include operational costs related to disarmament and demobilization (including reinsertion) in the budgets of relevant peacekeeping missions with a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration component, in accordance with mandates of the Security Council, financial support for reintegration will continue to be resourced through voluntary contributions and managed by the appropriate agencies, funds and programmes.